

MASON'S
O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.
[1974

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"COMPARE THE WORK"



ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
'Phone 87.
[2079

No. 18,735. 第一萬八千七百三十四號 戊午年四月三日十 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1918. 六拜禮 中華民國七年六月八號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1463

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.
[13

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1896

A. LING & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.
[1906

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 "	to 10.00 "	"	10 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 "	"	15 "
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m.	"	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	"	10 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	"	15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	"	10 "
2.15 "	to 5.00 "	"	15 "
5.00 "	to 8.00 "	"	10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.20 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

7.20 a.m.			
8.00 "	to 10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m.	"	10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	"	15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	"	10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 "	"	15 "
5.30 "	to 6.00 "	"	10 "
6.00 "	to 6.30 "	"	15 "
6.30 "	to 8.30 "	"	10 "

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight,

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1843

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 23 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.20		8.37		3.30	Weds., Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted.	Weds., Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.	Weds. and Sats. Excepted.	Weds. and Sats. only.
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.46		11.17		4.59				
Shum Chun	dep.	10.30	8.05	4.39	11.46	6.49	6.30	6.16	6.43	9.06
Sheung Shui	dep.	—	8.12	4.57	11.52	—	5.37	6.21	6.54	9.12
Fanling	dep.	—	8.19	4.41	11.58	—	5.49	6.24	6.57	9.15
Taipo Market	dep.	—	8.33	4.53	12.06	—	6.40	6.31	7.06	—
Taipo	dep.	—	8.38	4.58	12.11	—	5.53	6.37	7.09	9.26
Shatin	dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.21	—	6.05	6.49	7.21	9.38
Yaumati	dep.	—	8.56	5.23	12.33	—	6.15	—	—	—
Hung Hom	dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.43	—	6.20	—	—	—
KOWLOON	arr.	11.10	9.05	5.35	12.45	7.20	6.23	7.05	7.36	9.55

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.01	10.15	1.05	1.33	2.15	5.05	7.15
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.23	10.33	1.18	1.48	3.00	5.18	7.28
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54	—	9.26	10.37	1.22	1.52	—	5.22	—
Yaumati	dep.	7.00	—	9.33	10.43	1.27	1.57	—	5.27	7.36
Shatin	dep.	7.11	—	9.46	10.57	1.38	2.08	—	5.33	7.47
Taipo	dep.	7.23	—	9.59	11.09	1.51	2.21	—	5.52	7.59
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27	—	10.05	11.13	1.55	2.25	—	5.56	8.03
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.16	11.22	2.04	2.34	—	6.04	8.13
Sheung Shui	dep.	7.40	—	10.19	11.25	2.07	2.37	—	6.07	8.16
Shum Chun	arr.	7.48	—	—	11.30	2.12	2.42	—	6.12	8.22
	dep	—	8.55	10.50	—	—	—	3.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG	dep.	—	10.40	2.15	—	—	—	5.30	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	11.5	5.10	—	—	—	6.40	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	6.00	8.30	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	7.10	10.15	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	6.55	9.30	3.50	Fanling	arr.	8.05	11.10	6.00

[782

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 "	24 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	6 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	33 "	28 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[2061

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
4 Des Vœux Road, Central
Tel. No. 332.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
[346

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

SATURDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" | 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM" | 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

SUNDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1918.

10 p.m. "FATSHAN" | 4.30 p.m. "HONAM"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

[1451

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"		June 19th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"		July 17th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"		Aug. 14th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

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G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.B.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

[58

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 12th June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 10th June, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1918. [24

PROPOSED SAILING

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"MANDASAN MARU,"

Loading on or about the 8th June.

For other particulars, please apply to—

THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT,
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
Agents.

[2097

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON,

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the onecarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

1

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager
[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL
Manager.
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THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of MRS. BLAIR.

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THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES.

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MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietors of

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Coal Mines.

Agents for SAKITO Coal.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

Branches and Representatives: NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON and NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

HONGKONG, "IWASAKI."
HAIPHONG, CANTON, "IWASAKISAL."

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Osaka.

For particulars apply to—

S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
[1933

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION

15 MORRISON HILL ROAD

983

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED for FIVE YEARS.

15% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

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ENGLISH MADE SHOES



A comfortable and good looking Shoe, made on a fairly wide last of good materials, and made as well as it is possible to make a shoe.
The uppers are fine Glace Kid, the soles of best English Leather.

TWO STYLES $12.50 and $14.00 per pair.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 20.

[165

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.



EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR in Boxes 25 $2.



REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING in Boxes of 50 $4.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1361



YOU SHOULD TAKE MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

For Stomach and Liver Troubles you should take Mother Seigel's Syrup, because, by its gentle but efficient tonic action on the stomach, liver, and bowels, it restores these organs of digestion to a state of healthy activity; as a result you

FOR

are then able to digest what you eat, and thus secure fresh stores of strength and vitality. Such is the experience of thousands of grateful users of this world-famous remedy, who testify that, thanks to its occasional use, they now enjoy freedom from such distressing troubles as pains after eating, flatulence, biliousness, headaches, and constipation. Put it to the test for yourself to-day.

STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

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A BATTLEFIELD PICTURE.

LAND OF FOG SOWN WITH RED-HOT GUNS.

[BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS, "DAILY EXPRESS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

I wish I could make the people at home see this battle as it really is. Looking out over the Flanders plain from the low hills that mark the high tide of the struggle—hills that seem to rock under the thunder of the guns—you have at your feet a scene such as might be painted by an imaginative artist seeking to over-emphasise the impressiveness of war. Instinctively such pictures will come to mind, for there in the damp flats that stretch interminably to the south are all the elements of battle as they were visualised before this plague came on the world.

It is a spectacle that fills every onlooker with awe; the grandeur of it touches even the tired brain of the fighting man when he is able to rest above the tumult of the plain, and the thought voiced by a Staff officer as he swept the smoke-ridden horizon has come unconsciously to the lips of others. "Yes," he said, lowering his glasses, "it looks like Armageddon."

Beyond everything, you are beaten down and numbed by weight of guns. The land is sown with guns—red-hot guns—and they have turned it into a furnace. Look out and imagine that all the world is in the melting pot. There it is, the battlefield we have dreamed about and tried to picture for a generation, thrown across forty miles of ruined farms and flaming villages, streaked and blotched with greasy smoke (and yesterday overlaid with the acrid scent of shell), a battle-veld as flat as a table, creased by canals and shallow streams, with lines of khaki melting into sluggish fog and tiny tongues of red darting in every direction.

IN THE PICTURE.

It is all there, even to the general on his horse besides a tree, moving battalions with curt word and impassive face. It seems strangely familiar to the men who have never seen such a sight before. The wounded staggering drunkenly up a country lane in stained bandages, the cross-roads dressing-station, where a surgeon in shirt-sleeves stands at the head of a file of men like a ticket-taker at a theatre. The flash of bayonets in the mellow sunshine, the rattle of laden limbers going up and the ambulances crawling back, the dusty orderlies arriving with breathless messages in a stable-yard, where officers stand around a kitchen table—and fit naturally into the picture, and you are not surprised.

Even the infernal tumult around the batteries, where men gesture curiously because they cannot be heard, and the crash of shell against a road seem part of a dream come true. All around you is movement swift or slow, but always methodical; a feeling of tension, but no confusion. The men are tired. You can see fatigue written on the faces of the Staff officers as they pore over their scarred maps in a wayside building or under trees—and shells find them they move again, yet never loss grip of the threads that bind them to the front. Motor-cyclists, hooded and masked, crouching over the handle-bars, flash into the smoke with their despatches, weaving their way along a ranged highway unmindful of the shrapnel in their wake. Signallers—most imperturable of men—go up and down the front trailing a new wire, mending broken ones. Their blue and white arm bands are on every side—a badge of courage not always remembered by the public when they praise the fighting men.

The fields are full of wagons and tethered horses, little fires dot farms where weary soldiers are cooking their first hot meal in rest. You pick out familiar hamlets that look secure, but they are strangely desolate, for their inhabitants are scattered far and wide by the advancing tide of battle. Shell is breaking on some of them like white-topped waves against a rock, and gradually they crumble into shapeless ruins.

It is impossible to follow all the thousand and one incidents of battle that are taking place around you. Eye and mind turn repeatedly from the nearer scene to the indefinite waste dead ground draped in smoke of shifting hues, where hidden infantry are fighting, the undulating front pierced by thicker columns that are the funeral pyres of French villages. Yet all you see clearly hardly touches the fringe of the panorama of this battle.

The great agony is hidden yonder in the thick fog beyond the guns that overrun the naked countryside. Only the airmen dropping down through the bombardment can penetrate the heavy veil and see the German army lunging forward, its tentacles striking at Bailleul and St. Venant, its massive body spread across the plain to the citadel of Lille. They follow the convulsive movements of the locked front lines and the fresh waves of grey flowing across the marshes, bunching together at a canal bridge to spread again on the other side, or pausing at a ditch for all the world like ants halted on a garden path. They see an army of roadmakers behind the storm troops, the roads from Lille choked with wagons, and howitzers drawn by tractors and bridging trains crawling across the plain, the ant-like legions trying to turn Armentieres into a storehouse under a storm of shell, piling ammunition, working furiously on a broken railway, carrying forward baulks of timber and iron girders to be thrown astride the River Lys if our guns yo further back.

Nor is the battlefield at night a sight ever to be forgotten. The burning barns or cottages set alight by German shells, the flashes of guns and bursting shell under the clear starlit sky give one a sharp realisation of the grimmest side of war.

PATHETIC SCENES.

The exodus of civilians from the battle zone has been marked by pathetic scenes. They have been cared for and transported by the French authorities with all possible regard for their comfort, but no

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MR. ASQUITH AS A MAN OF LETTERS.

AN AMATEUR'S HOBBY.

Many people were surprised, says a London reviewer, when, some months ago, Mr. Clement Shorter spoke of Mr. Asquith as one of the most literary of English Prime Ministers. A volume just issued, however, which contains a number of Mr. Asquith's non-political addresses on such subjects as criticism, biography, and culture and character, is a good witness on behalf of Mr. Shorter's claim. No one can read these addresses without feeling that Mr. Asquith has the same studied respect for the monuments of literary genius that he has for the British Constitution. This however, does not sufficiently define his attitude. He does not, I imagine, find the British Constitution amusing; but it is clear that he finds literature vastly amusing. He is a good quoter, who loves an anecdote or a personal remark no less than a great thought.

He has found in books not public institutions but friends, table-talkers, and companionable wits. He describes his literary addresses as the work of an amateur, and certainly they contain none of those interpretative sentences that suddenly put a crown upon an author's head. At the same time, they are steeped in the sincere pleasures of a bookish man, happy in their memories and happy in their form. They are in the nature or complimentary speeches. Mr. Asquith's compliments to literature, luckily are not merely the dutiful phrases of a public man, but are a part of his autobiography.

The two most interesting addresses in the book are those on criticism and biography. Mr. Asquith is not one of those who belittle criticism. He describes one of its chief functions as that of "recalling the wandering crowd to the worship of beauty and greatness," and scouts the customary separation of the great ages of creation from the great ages of criticism. In regard to art criticism, however, he is of the opinion that on the whole "it has a blighting effect even upon good writers," and pleasantly says that "it consists to a large extent in the unilluminating discussion of unreal problems in unintelligible language." He is all on the side of those who regard criticism as in itself an art, an exercise of the imagination. He quotes, however, as a wise remark on the critic's office, Voltaire's observation to Vauvenargues: "It is the part of a man like you to have preferences but no exclusions."

It is interesting to find that among Mr. Asquith's own preferences is De Quincey. He maintains that a tired man "can take down from his shelves any one of the fourteen volumes of Professor Masson's admirable edition of De Quincey's works, with the assured certainty that, wherever he opens the book, he will be able to browse for half-an-hour on rare and succulent pasturage." Is it really so? Or are not those long pages of De Quincey among the mirages of literature? Mr. Asquith, it is true, does not set up De Quincey as a faultless idol. He admits that "he had in him more than a little of the literary coxcomb," and compares his prolixity to that of the long-winded advocate on whom the Scottish judge passed the comment that he "exhausted time and encroached upon eternity." Another of Mr. Asquith's preferences is Hazlitt. There one can go the whole way with him.

Mr. Asquith has in so happy a degree the gift for dignifying the occasion that his critics are fond of estimating him as a masterly rhetorician of platitudes. These quiet utterances on literature and higher education, however, are as far from the platitudinous as they are from the revolutionary. They manifestly express the philosophy of life of one who, though not anxious to creep into the past as into a tomb and, to inhabit it, is a worshipper in the temple of tradition and pays his vows there in the same acceptant spirit in which he does the day's work. "I can honestly say," he declares, "that I have never wavered in my allegiance to the great writers of antiquity." He is no bigot on the one hand, and no visionary on the other. In the result, few men have been able to keep their tempers so well in regard both to the future and to the past. He has the serenity and the good sense of a classic. That may be counted to him either for virtue or for weakness. Whichever it may be it is the mark and quality of Mr. Asquith.

amount of care could ease the suffering caused by the sudden loss of homes and property. Old women rode in carts piled high with furniture, but there were many in these mournful processions who had left everything save what they could carry. Women with babies in their arms trudged through the blinding dust, white with it from head to foot.

At night every house and wayside estaminet for miles behind the lines was crowded with these hapless wayfarers. The people of Bailleul left as the German guns drew near, and the old, white-haired mayor and his clerk, with the municipal documents, rode in a wagon to a town some miles away. In a famous seventeenth century inn he assembled some of his townspeople, and, as there was no room elsewhere, they passed the night sitting quietly around tables in the dining-room. Yesterday morning the mayor opened his "office" in one corner of the room, and conducted the municipal affairs until it was time to move to the next resting place.

An old woman, totally blind, led by her granddaughter, was among these refugees. They were very quiet and resigned, all of them, and one did not hear any expressions of anger or grief at the calamity which had befallen them. Some of the refugees brought nothing but precious family heir-looms which they were able to carry—in one instance a portrait, and in another a piece of lace handed down from the time of the Spanish occupation that had survived former invasions.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 981 Pte. H. W. Lucas was enrolled on 31.5.18 and posted to the Mounted Section.

The Commandant records with deep regret the death of Private J. Hutchings, "D" Co., on 18.5.18.

ATTACHED.

The following are attached to the Engineer Company:—

No. 980 Pte. C. A. Bennett, "A" Co., from 1.6.18.

No. 456 Pte. A. D. Keigwin, "B" Co., from 4.6.18.

No. 730 Pte. W. B. Hind, M.-Gun Co., from 6.6.18.

No. 738 Pte. D. Muir, M.-Gun Co., from 6.6.18.

TRANSFERS.

The following are transferred to the Artillery Company:—

No. 695 Pte. J. Evans, "B" Co., dated 4.6.18.

No. 297 Pte. W. J. Dexter, "A" Co., dated 4.6.18.

No. 304 Pte. F. E. Ranger, "A" Co., dated 4.6.18.

No. 381 Pte. E. Manning, "A" Co., dated 4.6.18.

No. 720 Pte. W. Fraser, M.-Gun Co., dated 6.6.18.

No. 602 Pte. A. F. Goldfinch, "B" Co., dated 6.6.18.

LEAVE.

No. 36 Gnr. F. A. Britton, Artillery Co., is granted leave for the duration of the War, from 17.7.18.

Lieut. F. H. Kew, is granted 8 (?) months' leave, on the ground of health, from 1.7.18.

Corpl. A. A. Bolton, M.-Gun Co., is granted 2 months' leave on urgent business, to date from day of departure.

Pte. Wm. H. Hewitt, Sig. Section, is granted 2 months' leave on Medical Certificate, from 17.7.18.

Pte. J. W. Gloyn, "D" Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave on Medical Certificate, from 15.6.18.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Duties at Belchers Battery are discontinued as from p.m. 5th June.

Tuesday, 11th June:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Parade at Belchers Battery. New Layers' Class only.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Parade at Belchers Battery. New D.R.F. Class only.

Thursday, 3th June:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Parade at Headquarters. Full marching order, with ammunition but without great coats.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Parade at Belchers Battery. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 14th June:—
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Parade at Headquarters. Full marching order, with ammunition but without great coats.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

7th to 14th June:—
E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.
Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyeemun, 2nd-Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, Lt. Stevenson.
Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.Os. and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) exam. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.Os. and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C., Class 3 at Lyeemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.
N.C.Os. and men residing at the Peak are informed that a special tram leaves at 12.15 a.m. on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays (*i.e.*, for those coming off first relief on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights).

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 11th June:—
5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 12th June:—
5.30 p.m. N.C.Os. of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.
5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 14th June:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order.

Saturday, 15th June:—
Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Platoons, Judging Distance test. Time and place will be notified later.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 11th June:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. Open order movements. Dress: Drill order. In the event of wet weather Quarry Bay residents in No. 7 Platoon will parade at Taikoo Dockyard. The remainder of No. 7 Platoon and Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons will parade at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Open order movements.

Saturday, 15th June:—
Inter-Section Rifle competition at King's Park Range. Teams of 6 men and 1 N.C.O. (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) from each section. Dress: Drill order with pouches. Teams to parade outside U.S.R. Club opposite King's Park Range as follows:—
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections at 2.45 p.m.
Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Sections at 3.15 p.m.
No. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Sections at 3.15 p.m.
Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 Sections at 4.15 p.m.

Saturday, 22nd June:—
Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons, Judging Distance test. Time and place will be notified later.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Sunday, 9th June:—
9 a.m. Hongkong residents will parade at Statue Pier. Kowloon residents will parade at Kowloon Docks at 9.15 a.m. The whole Company will proceed by launch to Kowloon City for the Gascoigne Shield Competition.

Monday, 10th June:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 11th June:—
7.10 a.m. No. 3 gun at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 12th June:—
5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 guns at Headquarters.

Thursday, 13th June:—
5.10 p.m. The following men will parade at Headquarters:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, Logan, McKerns and Stapleton.

Beginners' Class on Wednesday, 12th, and Friday, 14th June at 7.10 a.m. at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 10th June:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 13th June:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 11th, and Friday, 14th June:—
5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Note.—Rifles (with bores free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 11th June.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 11th June:—
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 10th, and Friday, 14th June:—
5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 12th June:—
5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 15th June:—
1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai-Wan.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

COMMENDATION.

P.-c. 513 Remedios is commended by the Captain-Superintendent of Police for the smart arrest of a snatcher in Cleverly Street on the 30th May, 1918.

POLICE SCHOOL.

All ranks below the rank of Inspector are required to pass (not merely attend) an examination on Police Duties and Conduct as laid down in "The Pocket Policeman."

Members (except those on duty) will attend as indicated below. Uniform optional. The examination will take place at Headquarters Club at 5.45 sharp each evening.

Monday, June 17th—Water Police and Mounted Police.
Tuesday, June 18th—No. 2 Platoon.
Wednesday, June 19th—No. 1 Platoon (except Water Police).
Thursday, June 20th—No. 3 Platoon.
Friday, June 21st—No. 7 Platoon.

Inspectors of units are required to be in attendance in uniform with their respective units.

Dates for other units than above will be published.

AMMUNITION.

The attention of Riflemen (*i.e.*, men who have passed Part 1 of the last Musketry Course) is drawn to Departmental Order 113.

ACCOUNTANT.

The rank of Sergeant Accountant is abolished. The officer in charge of accounts will in future be known as the Police Reserve Accountant and will rank as an Inspector.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
Hongkong, June 7th, 1918.

THE MAN WHO STAYED.

The remarkable war record of a private is the Border Regiment is related in a list of winners of the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He is Private G. Davis, of Bishopstoke, and the reasons for which the medal is awarded him include the following: "This man has not left the battalion for a single day since the outbreak of hostilities. When the battalion was without either a quartermaster or a regimental quartermaster-sergeant, he carried out the combined duties with great ability and success. He has set a magnificent example of faithfulness and loyalty to the battalion."

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

IN ITS PRESENT FORM.

The Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the raising of a force the members of which shall be liable to service with His Majesty's Forces outside the Colony during the present war" now reads as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1.—The Ordinance may be cited as the General Military Service Ordinance, 1918.

2.—In this Ordinance:—

"Civil Servant" means a British subject who is in the employment of the Government of the Colony and whose whole time is at the disposal of the Government:

"*Competent Military Authority*" *shall have the same meaning as in the Army Act*:

"Enrolment Lists" mean the lists referred to in section 10 of this Ordinance:

"Force" means the force referred to in sections 10 and 11 of this Ordinance:

"Proper Authority" means the person appointed by the Governor for the purposes of sections 5 and 6 of this Ordinance:

"Proper Military Authority" means the person appointed, for the purposes of section 7 of this Ordinance, by the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of His Majesty's regular troops within the Colony:

"Tribunal" means the tribunal referred to in section 4 of this Ordinance.

3.—(1.) This Ordinance shall not apply to any of the following persons:—

(*a*) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval or Military Forces:

(*b*) Civilians in the employment of the Naval or Military Authorities:

(*c*) Men in holy orders and such regular ministers of recognised religious denominations as the Governor in Council may exempt:

(*d*) Men who have left or been discharged from the Naval or Military Service of the Crown in consequence of disablement or ill-health.

(2.) In the application of this Ordinance to Civil Servants, the following modifications shall have effect, namely, that the enquiry shall be held by the Governor and not by the Tribunal, and that it shall be lawful for the Governor, upon such enquiry as he shall think fit, to decide that any Civil Servant of or over the age of eighteen years, who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, should be enrolled in the force.

4.—(1.) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint such and so many persons as he may think fit, not being less in number than seven, to form a tribunal to be called the General Military Service Tribunal.

(2.) In the event of the death, resignation, absence from the Colony, or inability to act, of any member of the Tribunal, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint any person whom he may think fit to fill the place of such member, either temporarily or permanently.

(3.) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a Chairman of the Tribunal. The Chairman shall preside at all sittings of the Tribunal at which he is present, and in his absence the members of the Tribunal present shall choose one of their number to preside at the sitting in question.

(4.) Five members of the Tribunal shall constitute a quorum.

(5.) It shall also be lawful for the Governor to appoint a clerk to the Tribunal. Any order, summons, subpœna, notice, notification, or other document issued or published by the Tribunal may be issued and published in the name of the said clerk.

5.—(1) *It shall be lawful for the Proper Authority, at any time or times, to order any male British subject of or over the age of eighteen years, who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, to attend at such time and place as may be specified in the said order and there to submit himself to be medically examined for the purposes of this Ordinance.*

(2) *If any such British subject without lawful excuse fails to comply with any such order as is referred to in this section he shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.*

6.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Proper Authority to order any male British subject of or over the age of eighteen years, who for the time being shall be ordinarily resident within the Colony, and who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, and who, upon the medical examination referred to in section 5 of this Ordinance, shall have been certified as medically fit for enrolment in the force, to attend before the Tribunal at such time and place as may be prescribed in the said order.

(2.) The Tribunal shall thereupon, either at the time and place prescribed in the said order or at such time and place as the Tribunal may direct, proceed to enquire whether such British subject shall be enrolled in the force or should be exempt from such enrolment.

(3.) If any such British subject fails to attend at the time and place prescribed in any such order or fails to attend at any time and place as directed by the Tribunal, he shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Tribunal to grant to any such British subject so ordered to attend exemption from such enrolment on any of the following grounds:—

(*a*) On the ground that it is expedient in Imperial interests, or in the essential interests of the Colony, that he should, instead of being enrolled in the force, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged or in which he is with the approval of the Tribunal prepared to engage; or

(*b*) On the ground that serious hardship would ensue, if he were enrolled in the force, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.

(5.) Any such exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the Tribunal may think best suited to the case, or may be conditional upon such British subject being engaged in some work which in the opinion of the Tribunal is of Imperial importance:—Provided that any exemption granted on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position shall not be for a longer period than three months at any one time.

(6.) Any such exemption, whether absolute or conditional or temporary, may be reconsidered and withdrawn or varied by the Tribunal at any time:—Provided that no British subject shall be granted exemption on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position for a longer period than six months in all.

(7.) The Tribunal shall communicate in writing to each British subject whose case has been enquired into the decision of the Tribunal with reference to such British subject.

(8.) If any question arise under this Ordinance as to whether any person is or was ordinarily resident within the Colony the decision of the Tribunal upon such question shall, subject to an appeal to the Governor-in-Council, be final for all purposes.

7.—The Tribunal shall forthwith make a report to the Governor of the cases in which the Tribunal has decided to grant exemption, stating in each such case the ground of exemption, and also a report of the cases in which the Tribunal has decided that the British subject in question should be enrolled, stating in every case the date on which such decision was communicated in writing to the British subject in question.

8.—Within seven days after the communication in writing to any such British subject of the decision of the Tribunal, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Governor in Council, it shall be lawful for such British subject, or for his employer if any, or for the Proper Military Authority, to appeal to the Governor in Council against the decision of the Tribunal, and upon such appeal it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to confirm or vary or reverse the decision of the Tribunal.

9.—(1.) Upon the expiration of any conditional or temporary exemption the person to whom such exemption applies shall, unless he has obtained a further exemption from the Tribunal, forthwith report himself at the office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.

(2.) If any person unlawfully fails so to report himself he shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

10.—(1.) The Governor shall cause to be published in the *Gazette* Enrolment Lists containing the names of the following persons:—

(*a*) Every person in whose case the Tribunal has "decided that such person should be enrolled, provided that no appeal against such decision has been prosecuted before the Governor in Council";

(*b*) Every person in whose case the Governor in Council on appeal has decided that such person should be enrolled;

(*c*) Every civil servant in whose case the Governor has decided that such civil servant should be enrolled;

(*d*) Every person who has reported himself at the office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General under the provisions of section (9) of this Ordinance; and

(*e*) Every person who has been convicted of unlawfully failing so to report himself and who has not successfully appealed against such conviction.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor to omit from such Enrolment Lists the name of any person who before the first day of June, 1918, applied to the Military Service Commission for permission to volunteer for active service outside the Colony.

(2.) Every person whose name appears in any such Enrolment List shall, as from the date of publication of such List, be deemed to have been enrolled in and to belong to, the force referred to in section (11) of this Ordinance.

11.—(1.) The said force shall be called the General Military Service Force of Hongkong.

(2.) Subject to the provisions of subsections (3) and (4) of this section, all the provisions of the Army Act shall apply to the General Military Service Force of Hongkong, and to all persons belonging to the force, whether within or without the limits of the Colony.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Army Act, it shall be lawful for the competent military authority, with or without the consent of the person in question, at any time to appoint any person belonging to the force to any corps of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

(4.) For the purposes of the Army Act every person belonging to the force shall be deemed to have been enlisted for general service with the colours for the period of the war.

12.—(1.) Any enquiry by the Tribunal under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be conducted in public unless on any occasion the majority of the members of the Tribunal present on such occasion are of opinion that the enquiry on that occasion should be conducted wholly or partly in private.

(2.) Any appeal to the Governor in Council under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be conducted in public unless on any occasion the Governor is of opinion that the appeal should be conducted wholly or partly in private.

(3.) In all other respects any enquiry or appeal under the provisions of this Ordinance may be conducted in such manner as the enquiring or appellate authority, as the case may be, shall see fit.

13.—(1.) The Tribunal shall, for the purpose of any enquiry which it is authorised under the provisions of this Ordinance to make, have all the powers of the Supreme Court in respect of the following matters:—

(*a*) enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath or otherwise;

(*b*) compelling the production of documents; and

(*c*) punishing persons guilty of contempt.

(2.) Every British subject ordered to attend before the Tribunal, and every civil servant whose case may be enquired into by the Governor under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, on oath if so required, truthfully and fully answer all enquiries which may be addressed to such British subject or civil servant by the Tribunal or by the Governor, as the case may be, and shall produce any documents in his possession or under his control which the Tribunal or the Governor, as the case may be, may order such British subject or civil servant to produce.

(3.) If any such British subject or civil servant, as the case may be, fails to comply with any of the provisions of subclause (2) of this section, he shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

14.—Any order, summons, subpœna, notice, or other document, issued for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, may be served either by being delivered personally to the person to whom such document is addressed, or by leaving it with some adult at such person's last known residence or place of business, or by sending it by registered post to such person at his last known residence or place of business.

15.—The various forms in the Schedule hereto may be used with such variations as the circumstances may require.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with snatching an ear-pick from a woman in Tai Wong Street.

It will be remembered that defendant at the last hearing contended that he could not have committed the robbery as he was a Government servant. "Government servants," he said, "never commit robberies."

Mr. Wood, however, thought otherwise and sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and twelve strokes with the birch.

A MUSICAL NUISANCE.

Mr. Samuel Paul, clerk of the Attorney-General, summoned a Chinese woman, living at 17, On Lan Street, for playing Chinese musical instruments, calculated to annoy residents in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Paul stated that the music went on till 2 a.m. every morning and he was unable to sleep.

It was pointed out, however, that the summons had been taken out against a man and not against the present defendant.

Mr. Paul insisted that the woman was the real offender and should be charged.

An adjournment was ordered pending the issue of a fresh summons against defendant.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY PROSECUTED.

A Chinese was charged with unlawfully receiving a quantity of stolen property consisting of brass and ropes.

Inspector Sim said he entered defendant's house in Lun Fat Street by virtue of a search warrant and found the articles. Defendant told witness that he purchased them from a launch, but when taken to find the launch he could not identify it.

Inspector Tutcher, of the Dockyard Police, identified the property as some which had been stolen from the yard recently.

Defendant said he bought the articles. How was he to know they had been stolen?

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant $100, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

JOSS-STICKS AS WEAPONS OF OFFENCE.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese and inflicting a serious wound on his right eye.

P.-s. Earner stated that complainant and defendant had a quarrel over a gambling debt, and the latter, apparently, picked upon a burning joss-stick and deliberately stuck it into complainant's eye. The injuries received were so serious that the man had to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

Defendant said the whole matter was the outcome of an accident. Complainant abused him and a struggle ensued, during which a lighted joss-stick which he was carrying at the time entered complainant's eye.

Mr. Wolfe said it was a good thing for defendant that the condition of complainant's eye was reported to be improving, otherwise he would have been liable to five years' imprisonment. He fined defendant $7, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment. Defendant was also ordered to pay $1 compensation to complainant.

BRITONS IN GERMAN HANDS.

"The detention and employment by the German armies behind their firing line in Belgium and France of British N.C.Os. and men captured on the Western front has brought upon these prisoners an amount of unjustifiable suffering, for which a parallel would be hard to find in the history, tragic in so many of its incidents as that history has been, of the treatment by the enemy of their prisoners during this war." Such is the opening sentence of the report presented to Parliament in April on the treatment of British prisoners of war behind the firing lines in France and Belgium. The Committee of Inquiry adduces evidence that abundantly confirms most of the remarkable narratives by returned prisoners of war concerning their wretched experiences at the hands of their German guards. Instances are recorded of British soldiers deliberately kept within range of fire killed by British guns; of deaths from starvation, which, we are told, were "constant"; and of many other inconceivable acts of barbarity. The men were on occasion so hungry that they ate potato peelings which had been trampled under foot. The case is quoted of "an Australian private who, starving, had fallen out to pick up a piece of bread left on the roadside by Belgian women for the prisoners. He was shot and killed by the guard for so doing." These are merely a few sentences indicating in a very imperfect fashion the character of a report which reflects in an astonishing manner on Twentieth Century civilisation.

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THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from MONDAY, June 10th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS will be made in the Time-table.
Time-tables will be available on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, and may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
Kowloon-Canton Railway,
British Section.

By Order,
WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Canton-Kowloon Railway,
Chinese Section.

Kowloon, 6th June, 1918. [2110

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BIRTH.

LINDSAY-WOODS.—At 18A, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on June 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. T. P. LINDSAY-WOODS, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 8TH JUNE, 1918.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL

So far as the individual is concerned it will be generally agreed, we think, that the Conscription Bill as it now stands is a very fair measure. The intention is that all British subjects of pure European descent who are between 18 and 40 years of age when the Ordinance comes into operation shall be called up for medical examination, but only those who are physically fit for service in the front-line will be taken at present. The original proposal to exempt eligible men who have been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown on the termination of their period of service has been withdrawn. Men who have taken part in the present war will not, of course, be affected by this, because if they are not still in the Army it can only be by reason of the fact that they have been invalided out. Total exemption will be granted on the ground of Imperial interests or the essential interests of the Colony. On the ground of "exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position" temporary exemption may be granted for a period not exceeding six months in all. This is an extension of two months as compared with the first proposal, but it does not satisfy the unofficial members of the Council, who desire that, as in England, no time-limit shall be fixed. Clearly six months might not meet the case of a man whose wife was in a delicate state of health, and if it were known that he was obliged to settle up his affairs within a stated period it might prejudice him in disposing of his business. Surely if any confidence is felt in the Tribunal this is a matter which might safely be left to its discretion. We should be more impressed with official anxiety to save the Tribunal from embarrassment by tying its hands in this matter if the Government were not so ready to undertake equally embarrassing tasks. All those who are conscripted will be insured—single men for £1,000 and married men for £2,000 each—and a monthly separation allowance will be made of $200 to each wife and $25 for each child up to the age of 20 in the case of girls and 16 in the case of boys. Should any man's dependents elect to leave the Colony and live elsewhere they will receive £20 and £2 10s. respectively. When it is borne in mind that this is the minimum grant which it is proposed to make, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the attitude of the Legislature cannot be described as parsimonious, especially in view of the assurance that, in case of need, passages will be provided and assistance granted in the matter of rent and interest on mortgages. In many cases, of course, people will be obliged to live upon a very different scale from that to which they have been accustomed, but that, unfortunately, cannot be avoided either here or in Great Britain. It is to be hoped that in the majority of cases they will have some private resources, and that, in others, women will be able to augment their means by taking the places of the men who leave. We hope that some consideration will be shown to the single man who is supporting a widowed mother or invalid sister, for in these days of high prices help is needed more than ever by people in such circumstances.

It will be noticed that, in the words of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, the men who applied—or endeavoured to apply—to the Military Service Commission for permission to volunteer for active service outside the Colony before May 20th—the date on which the telegram from the Secretary of State was published approving of conscription—will be given the option of either coming under the provisions of this Bill or of being sent to England with second-class passages and the prospect of obtaining commissions. The unofficial members of the Legislative Council object that it is unfair not to allow this class to enjoy the right to go home, instead of being drafted to India with the conscripts, and at the same time receive the separation allowances and other privileges accorded to those who are called up compulsorily. This could not be done, however, without injustice to the many men who have already gone to the Front. After all, the fundamental idea is that while all men are willing to fight for the Empire only some—encouraged in most cases by generous employers—have felt themselves free to do so. The others have been held back by their domestic responsibilities, and now that they are to be enrolled compulsorily the State recognises that, as it has always insisted upon the acceptance of those responsibbilities, it cannot ignore them. The position of Civil Servants does not, however, appear to be clearly defined in this connection. It is an open secret that in some instances these men were not permitted by their departmental chiefs to submit their names to the Military Service Commission, which at an early stage in its proceedings asked that, as all its findings were subject to revision by HIS EXCELLENCY, Civil Servants should be withdrawn from its purview—a suggestion which was adopted. The question arises—Will the men in Government employment who expressed their readiness to go to the front enjoy the same option now as that granted to the general community? It is only just that they should, but there is nothing in the Bill to ensure this. It is true that THE GOVERNOR said that Civil Servants would be treated in exactly the same way as the men who are not Civil Servants conscripted under this Bill, but he explained that he meant by this that "the exceptional privileges as regards pay which they have enjoyed up to date will not be continued." In any case, if a Civil Servant who volunteered, or expressed a desire to volunteer, is allowed to go to England to join up will he receive the same liberal treatment as those who have gone before, or will he come under the new scale of allowances?

In some of its provisions—notably those relating to the machinery for carrying it into effect—the Bill contains room for improvement. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL assures us that it is intended to call up *every* men between the ages of 18 to 40 years of purely European descent who is fit for the A1 class, but the Bill still leaves the "Proper Authority" free to call up *any* instead of *every* man possessing these qualifications. Nor is there any proviso that the Tribunal shall contain "a substantial commercial majority." The unofficial members of the Council ask that no unofficial member of the Executive Council shall be appointed to the Tribunal, as it would deprive the public of one of their two representatives in cases of appeal to the Governor-in-Council. HIS EXCELLENCY has declined to accept this amendment, but gives an undertaking that no member of the Executive Council who may be appointed to the Tribunal shall sit in appeal cases. He promises, also, to see whether he has power to appoint a commercial man to sit on the Executive Council to fill any vacancy that may be caused in this way. Meanwhile, the matter is left over for settlement on Monday. These, however, are minor points compared with the broad fact that, in reality, the Tribunal will have power only to send men away. It may be taken for granted that if it decides that a man can be spared that decision will stand. The military representative, however, will be able to appeal in every instance in which exemption is granted, and the final verdict will rest with the Governor-in-Council. In such circumstances, all the talk about protecting the "essential interests of the Colony" by means of "a substantial commercial majority" on the Tribunal is so much *camouflage*. The object of the first appeal court in Great Britain is in order to get away from local influence. That, however, is impossible in Hongkong. On an issue of fact the Tribunal should be as competent to form a judgment as the Executive Council, and in the event of any new point being raised the case could be re-heard.

Buy War Bond tickets in haste and rejoice at leisure.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Thursday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 2 (2 deaths); bubonic plague, 2 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 2 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese except one—an American attacked by enteric fever.

As a result of the Spring Race Meeting for War Funds and War Investments at Shanghai $64,000 was obtained for War Funds and Charities, and £6,250 for the War Savings Association, while £12,000 are known to have been invested in War Loan by winners in the members' cash sweeps. The total voluntary contributions amounted to $18,323.50, which is included in the above-mentioned sum of $64,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARCELS FOR HOME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As some considerable doubt seems to be entertained by many of your readers as to the fate of parcels despatched from this Colony to friends at home, I am directed to inform you that parcels which conform to the regulations appear to have been delivered in every case to the addressee and have not been seized by the Customs.

The regulations now in force are as follows:—

Small quantities of prohibited articles sent as *gifts*, and tea up to 11 lbs. and sugar up to 1 lb. also sent as gifts, will not be interfered with by the Imperial Customs Authorities.

The service *viâ* Canada has been suspended, but an arrangement has been made by which parcels may be sent to England by Messrs. Alfred Holt's steamers.

The cost of postage on these parcels is the same as that now charged for parcels sent *viâ* Suez.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. B. C. ROSS
(Postmaster General).

Hongkong, 7th June, 1918.

PROSPECT OF WOMEN M.PS.

The selection of Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., and Miss Margaret Bondfield as candidates of the Labour party at the next General Election for Parliament was endorsed recently by the executive, upon the application of the Independent Labour party. Both ladies have been prominent in the Labour and trade union movement.

This decision will raise in a concrete form the question whether women are legally entitled, under the new Representation of the People Act, to become candidates, and if elected to sit as members in the House of Commons. The point was not considered by the Labour party's executive, who hold that the fact that women are now legally entitled to vote is enough. The selection has still to come before the annual conference this month.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, June 6th.

ORDER FOR DR. SUN'S ARREST.

It is reported that the Peking Government has ordered the authorities of various ports to arrest Dr. Sun if he should land on his way to Japan.

A message from Amoy states that the Tuchun of Fukien has reported that Sun Yat-sen has left Swatow by a Japanese steamer bound for Japan, and he (the Tuchun) has sent delegates to request the Japanese Consul in Amoy to allow them to arrest Sun when the vessel arrives at Amoy. It is said that the Japanese Consul has refused, and Sun, therefore, has made good his escape.

GENERAL LUK'S PEACE OVERTURES.

It is said that General Luk has sent a telegram to the Peking Government stating that he has been preparing for negotiations with the Peking Government since he found there were external menaces to the country. Luk's cable is regarded as a peace overture.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Owing to the extension of the flood along the West River the Civil Governor is afraid of disturbances arising in the afflicted region, and has sent troops to various places to maintain order.

THE GUNBOAT 'KWONG-HOI."

The gunboat *Kwong-Hoi* which the authorities offered for sale, has returned to Canton to be disarmed and inspected.

THE FLOOD.

The Harbour Department in Canton has issued a warning to the citizens that the flood is expected to increase considerably during the next few days, and therefore people living in the lower levels had better prepare accordingly in order to avoid panic.

VICTORIES REPORTED.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming in Swatow has reported that after the Canton forces captured Wing-ting city all the adjacent cities surrendered without opposition. Chan adds that he has sent troops to various cities to restore order.

CANTON, June, 7th.

THE FLOOD.

It is reported that the flood is increasing daily. The water-mark in Wuchow is 82 feet 7 inches. Telegraphic communications between Canton and Shui Hing and other places is suspended owing to the telegraph posts having been carried away by the flood.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is reported that the President, after receiving General Luk's telegram relating to peace negotiations, has sent delegates to consult General Luk on the matter.

Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has again taken up the task of mediation. He has sent representatives to ascertain the real views of both parties.

GENERAL LUK.

Replying to the Special Parliament, General Luk has stated that he will assume office as Controller of the Confederation Government.

BANDITS IN SHUN TAK DISTRICT.

We are informed that a very large number of bandits have risen in the Shun Tak district. They have seized several launches, which were used to tow boats to and from Canton, and hold a number of people to ransom. The authorities have sent troops and gunboats to the spot to put the trouble down.

THE REVOLUTION IN HEUNG SHAN.

It is reported that Un Tai's troops, who revolted in the Heung Shan district the other day, were defeated by the Canton troops on the 5th inst. after two days' fighting. The district city was recaptured, and the revolting troops were compelled to disperse.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—

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THE WAR.

GERMANS HELD FROM NOYON TO RHEIMS.

EXPERTS ANTICIPATE ATTEMPT ELSEWHERE.

AUSTRIAN ACTION IMMINENT.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM RUSSIA.

GERMANO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE IMPOSSIBLE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 6th. 12.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy again attempted a raid south-westward of Morlancourt, but was repulsed, with loss.

Another party rushed a post in the neighbourhood of Boyelles. Two British soldiers are missing.

We repulsed attempted raids northward of Lens, northward of Bethune, and eastward of Nieppe Forest, inflicting casualties.

Hostile artillery were active in the Stratiele sector.

LOCAL ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, June 6th. 9.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French repulsed local attacks in the neighbourhood of Locre.

"FRANCE WILL NEVER YIELD."

LONDON, June 6th. 8.25 a.m.

The battle situation is generally unchanged. The Germans are held up for the time being on the whole front from Noyon to Rheims. They lost very heavily during the last few days, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, when their gains were very small.

French experts now anticipate that the Germans will attempt to break through somewhere else, possibly between Noyon and Mont Didier, with the object of converging their advance towards Paris. Though it is not impossible for the enemy to attack in a totally different sector, this will be in accordance with the habitual German strategy of pressing the attack in one sector until the momentum is exhausted, then turning sharply off to strike elsewhere. The proximity of Paris in this case, however, may dictate a departure from these tactics. The attitude of Paris in the face of the present ordeal inspires the most glowing eulogies in the British Press, which pay a fervent tribute to M. Clemenceau's speech as expressing the invincible spirit of France and affording impressive evidence of mutual confidence and the Allies' reliance upon the growing might of America. The papers declare that M. Clemenceau spoke for the British nation when he said that France would never yield.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A wireless German official report states:—Our captures since May 27th are 55,000 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 650 guns and 2,000 machine-guns.

We brought down 46 aeroplanes on the 4th and 5th inst.

EARLIER CABLES.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 5th. 11.35 p.m.

In overcast weather the enemy aircraft were inactive.

On Tuesday we brought down one and drove down one.

We dropped 14 tons of bombs during the day and night. There were no British losses.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH SOLDIERS' LEAVE SUSPENDED.

PARIS, June 1st.

M. Clemenceau in a circular suspends all leave, except in case of illness.

ENEMY GROUPS PRESSED BACK.

PARIS, June 6th.

A *communiqué* states:—East of Sampigny last evening we continued to press back the enemy groups which had succeeded in crossing the Oise. We captured 100 prisoners.

North of the Aisne we appreciably improved our positions north and west of Hakebreye, capturing 50.

There was rather lively artillery firing, especially in the regions of Longpont, Neuilly and La Poterie and west of Rheims.

BELGIAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 6th. 4.35 p.m.

A Belgian *communiqué* states:—There was somewhat intense artillery firing in the regions of Dixmude and Merckem.

GRIP ON RHEIMS TIGHTENING.

LONDON, June 6th. 11.55 p.m.

The Germans have drawn the line closer round Rheims. They hold three-quarters of an armed circle.

FRENCH POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

PARIS, June 6th.

A *communiqué* states:—The enemy in the daytime at different points multiplied his efforts to accentuate progress, but was repulsed everywhere, losing heavily.

His attempt to cross the Oise in the direction of Mont Alagachi completely failed.

Our counter-attacks north of the Aisne recovered all ground the enemy had momentarily occupied.

We took 150 prisoners near Vingre.

The Germans progressed somewhat in the wood region of Longpont, but were driven back, leaving prisoners.

Our positions everywhere else were maintained.

AIR WARFARE.

Our airmen were very active on June 4th. They dropped 17 tons of projectiles on concentrations of troops, which they dispersed.

On the night of June 4th, 14 tons of bombs were dropped on various stations.

Four enemy machines were felled and two captive balloons set on fire.

An enemy aeroplane with four motors and a crew of eight was captured on June 1st.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SACRILEGE CONDEMNED.

PARIS, May 31st.

The newspapers unanimously condemn the fresh sacrilege by the Germans in bombarding Paris similarly on Good Friday and Easter Sunday regardless of the generosity of the British in agreeing to the request of the Cardinal of Cologne to respect the Corpus Christi celebration. It is emphasized that girl communicants knelt to receive the Sacred Host amidst the noise of the explosions.

PAINFUL IMPRESSION IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, May 31st.

The German action has produced a painful impression throughout Switzerland.

AMERICA'S AEROPLANE CONTRIBUTION

LONDON, June 6th.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Julius Kahn, a member of the Congress Military Affairs Committee, says that 1,300 aeroplanes have been sent to France, mostly during the past month.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY

LONDON, June 7th.

The Admiralty announce:—Eight bombing raids were carried out from June 3rd to June 5th on Zeebrugge, Ostend, Bruges and on Thorout railway station.

Large quantities of heavy bombs were dropped. We destroyed two enemy machines and drove down three in air fighting. One British machine is missing.

A squadron of large seaplanes carried out a long reconnaissance over the North Sea and engaged a large hostile formation. They shot down two enemy machines. Two of ours on returning were forced to alight owing to engine trouble close to the Dutch Coast and have been interned.

THE BOMBING OF A BRITISH HOSPITAL

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

LONDON, June 6th.

Correspondents at Headquarters, in describing the bombing of a British hospital on Corpus Christi morning (mentioned yesterday), say that a German airman lit a flare to make sure of his target. A bomb smashed the upper storey of the hospital, and the timbers and masonry crashed to the lower floors, killing and burying the patients, including an officer who was being operated upon.

A doctor, describing the scene, says nothing more terrible could be imagined than that of the nurses and surgeons gathered round the unconscious patient, all being buried in the ruins and killed almost immediately.

The whole hospital wing was ablaze, the staircase to an adjoining building was destroyed, and patients here had to be rescued by ladders.

While the rescue work was in progress another raider dropped five bombs in the vicinity, but fortunately these were harmless. Then a long-range gun started shelling an adjoining village.

Several W.A.A.Cs. were killed in a shelter.

The bombed hospital stood isolated in a conspicuous position, with no military establishments near.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ACTION IMMINENT.

LONDON, June 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31st, stated it was the general opinion that enemy action was imminent. Reinforcements had arrived from Russia, their artillery, which had been sent to the Western Front, had returned, and there was every sign of a formidable concentration of men and material.

Emperor Karl has visited the front and presided over the Army Council.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GERMANS FORTIFYING FORTS.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

Pravda states that the Germans have seized and fortified some forts in Cronstadt.

EMIGRATION BILL.

LONDON, May 31st.

The Emigration Bill passed its second reading after a discussion, in which the Bill was considerably criticised.

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, replying, said it would be within the province of the statutory body to suggest that emigrants should choose some portion of the British Empire. The Government did not wish to forbid emigration, but it did wish to encourage an imperial policy and the building up of the Empire.

CUBA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, May 31st.

The President of Cuba has authorised an expenditure of $600,000 annually towards the Cuban Red Cross activities in Europe.

The sum of $2,400,000 is allocated to aid civilians in the war-zone and the relations of killed and incapacitated soldiers.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.

The House of Representatives has passed the largest Army Appropriation Bill in the history of the United States, carrying Twelve Billion and Forty-Two Million Dollars, and authorising the President to call to military service all men who can be trained and equipped.

DRAFTING FOR JUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 31st.

Two hundred and eighty thousand men will be called up this month.

JAPAN'S LOYALTY UNCHANGED.

LONDON, June 6th.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on May 25th, states: Premier Terauchi, interviewed, emphatically declared that such a contingency as a German-Japanese Alliance was impossible. He was aware of no change in the Japanese feelings of affection and loyalty towards Great Britain. The future of Japan was just as dependent upon the victory of the *Entente* as the future of Great Britain. If the German power in the Far East cannot be broken, then the future of Japan would be seriously menaced. What the present Japanese Government has done for the Allies since his appointment has proved his contention. He was filled with admiration for what the British people have done since the war in the formation of a great army, and their achievements were positively wonderful.

Asked his opinion on the progress of the war, General Terauchi said that the outstanding fact was that the great German drive was broken and the violent onslaughts had been arrested.

General Terauchi concluded by reiterating his admiration for the unprecedented war effort, sacrifice, tenacity and courage of the British people. He had every faith "in the final vindication of the principles for which in common we are all fighting."

BATTLE OF JUTLAND ANNIVERSARY.

TRIBUTE TO MERCANTILE MARINE.

LONDON, June 1st.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, speaking at the Jutland Battle Anniversary in the Albert Hall, said that the spirit of the men of the fleet on the occasion of the battle even surpassed his high expectations. He paid a tribute to the men of the merchant marine, who gallantly enabled Britons to be better fed, clothed and in greater comfort than any belligerent or neutral. Despite submarinism, even the worst enemy outrages at sea, no man flinched and no ship was delayed for a crew. It was computed that 12,500 seamen had been murdered by the enemy.

ENEMY BARBARITIES WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN.

LONDON, June 6th.

The crews said that the German barbarities, including the sinking of passenger ships and attacking hospitals on land, will not be forgotten when peace conditions are being considered. "We will then possess the power to exert an iron pressure on the Central Powers through our undiminished command of the sea. Our control of raw materials should be applied against these outrages as well as offsetting any territorial gains the enemy might enjoy when peace is made."

THE DERBY.

LONDON, June 6th.

The race for the Derby resulted as follows:—

Gainsborough	1
Blink	2
Treclare	3

Thirteen ran. Won by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third. The betting was 13 to 8 on Gainsborough, 100 to 8 agst. Blink, and 20 to 1 agst. Treclare.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 6th.

The silver market is quiet.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT UPON DISCUSSION.

LONDON, May 31st.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British and German Governments have agreed upon the bases for discussion of the prisoner questions.

British delegates will shortly proceed to The Hague.

Most probably arrangements similar to those made with Germany will be adopted regarding Turkey and Bulgaria.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES' EMANCIPATORY DECLARATIONS.

LONDON, June 5th. 10.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy, at a meeting in Versailles, agreed upon the following declarations:—First, that the creation of a united and independent Polish State with free access to the sea constitutes one of the conditions of a solid and just peace and the rule of right in Europe; second, that they associate themselves with America in an expression of earnest sympathy for the nationalistic aspirations towards freedom of the Czecho-Slovak and Yugo-Slav peoples.

BOAT-WOMEN ATTACKED BY ROBBERS

TWO GIRLS AND A ROBBER DROWNED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, three Chinese were charged with (1) murdering a woman after having assaulted her with intent to rob; (2) murdering a child, aged 4 years; and (3) assaulting a woman (who is still) alive) with intent to rob her.

Inspector Gordon, giving a description of the incident which culminated in the deaths of two of the unfortunate victims and one of the robbers, said complainant's boat was lying alongside Yaumati Ferry wharf, early on Wednesday morning. In the boat were complainant and her two daughters. Two men came on to the wharf and, clambering on to the boat, engaged it for a trip to Mongkok. On the way thither they were hailed by two other men who were rowing in a small sampan at the time. The men in the boat greeted the new-comers, who joined them on complainant's boat. The direction of the boat was then changed to Tai Kok-tsui. When the boat had covered half the distance the men suddenly assaulted complainant and her daughters, the motive, apparently, being to steal their jewellery. In the struggle which ensued the boat turned turtle, and all the occupants were thrown into the water. In the confusion the men managed to make their escape. Complainant's two daughters were drowned before any effective assistance could be rendered, and complainant's life was also in jeopardy. She, however, had the presence of mind to cling tenaciously to the keel of the over-turned boat, and was rescued from her perilous position by some junk people, who were attracted to the scene by her cries for help. They picked the women up and took her to the Yaumati Police station, where she made a report. The Police immediately set to work, and a detective from Yaumati, was sent out in a boat to search for the men. On arriving in the neighbourhood of the incident he discovered that one of the robbers had been picked up from the water by some junk people, and taken into custody. Another man was found in the water, apparently attempting to swim ashore, while the third man was arrested in the servants' quarters at 125, Aston Road. In a cubicle the Police found a pair of wet trousers and a wet coat. The Police were unable to trace the fourth man, whom they believe to have been drowned.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday afternoon.

DEVELOPING OVERSEAS TRADE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to serve as a committee to advise the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) on matters relating to the activities of the department:

Sir Francis Barker (representing the Federation of British Industries), Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bt. (representing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom), Mr. W. H. N. Goschen, Mr. W. L. Hitchens, Lord Inchcape, Mr. Walter Leaf, Mr. Kenneth Lee, Mr. G. A. Moore, Mr. J. W. Murray, Sir George A. Riddell, Mr. C. V. Sale, Captain Albert Smith, M.P., Colonel Frank H. Wedgwood.

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

THE NEED OF INCREASING MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A general meeting of the European members of the War Charities Committee was held yesterday evening, at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided over a large attendance and was supported by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Hon. Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said they had been called together to discuss the scheme which had been approved by the Executive Committee for increasing the monthly subscriptions to war charities. They would recollect that at the last meeting the Hon. Treasurer had pointed out that the monthly subscriptions amounted only to $3,000 and that practically $1,000 of that sum came from two persons and one firm. That could not be considered a satisfactory position, and he (the Chairman) thought it was the duty of the Committee to do everything they could to remedy it. It was not large subscriptions they wanted; what they wanted were small subscriptions—say, of $1 or $2 a month—and by that means they ought to get something like from $50,000 to $60,000 a year. They would then be in a more satisfactory position, and able to pay off their biggest contributions, such as the amount they had undertaken to provide for the Flying Corps Hospital and the Ladies' Work Party and other contributions, and prevent the necessity of holding back large sums from their annual subscriptions in order to make sure that they did not run short of funds. Several schemes had been discussed as to what were the best means for increasing the monthly subscriptions. At one time it was proposed to organize district collections. He, however, did not think that that would be very satisfactory, as they would have to form other organizations, which would not be quite so efficient. He suggested that it would be advisable to approach the secretaries of all the clubs in Hongkong and ask them to allow their organisations to help in the collection of small subscriptions. In no way would impossible subscriptions be asked from members. He would read to them a circular which had been prepared in this connection to be sent to the secretaries of the clubs simply asking members to subscribe small sums monthly by adding them on to their bills.

The following is the covering letter addressed to the Secretaries:—

"Sir,—I am directed by the War Charities Committee to approach the committees of the European clubs of the Colony with a view to enlisting their co-operation in the stimulation of periodical subscriptions to the War Charities Fund. I, therefore, forward the papers attached for the consideration of the Committee of the . . . Club with the request that they will be good enough to put some such system as is therein outlined into operation through the club organization.

"At the request of the War Charities Committee, the Committee of the . . . Club circulates the papers herewith and expresses the hope that the members who are not already subscribing to the Fund will support the appeal regularly and generously."

The following circular was then read:—

"The War Charities appeal to the European Clubs in the Colony to assist, each through its own organization, to stimulate regular subscriptions to the War Charities Fund. Their letter states:—'A revenue upon which reliance can be placed will increase the value of the whole of the Fund by permitting some economical working and by making it unnecessary to hold balances in hand to meet obligations, as is now being done. An average of quite a small monthly subscription from the Europeans of the Colony will make a substantial total, and even a regular $1 a month is of account. It is probable that there are many in the Colony who can afford small sums which they are anxious to pay, if simple machinery for collection is provided, and it is this machinery which it is hoped to supply through their club organizations.

"The subscriptions could be made through the club, either in the form of a regular subscription or single donations of $1 and upwards, as in the forms attached, which will be circulated monthly. Names of subscribers will not be published unless at their own request. Otherwise, the publication will take the form of:—

"' . . . Club for month of . . . $—.'

"This system is not primarily intended to supersede direct dealing with the Hon. Treasurer for those who prefer that course."

Continuing, the Chairman said he thought the lack of monthly subscriptions was due to a great extent to the fact that the people were not sufficiently reminded that monthly subscriptions were required. If they compared accounts with the people at Home they would recognise that they who were out here were very fortunate. At Home they could not enter a railway train, a hotel, a theatre, etc., without being reminded of the war. Here, it was quite different. He thought everybody should help by subscribing every month what he could afford. They did not wish to interfere with various societies and clubs which had their special "days." He hoped the proposal he had just made would meet with the approval of all and that they would have the co-operation of the Press to bring it to a successful conclusion by constantly reminding people that subscriptions are wanted.

There was no discussion.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., expressed the opinion that the scheme was an excellent one, and he moved that it be adopted.

Mr. H. P. White seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting then terminated.

WAR BOND TICKETS

ROLL UP! ROLL UP!!

LAST 5 DAYS OF SALE

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW

PRICE $5.00 EACH.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

[1634

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

IN the best regulated families the little ills of life will creep in. Some member of the family circle may occasionally suffer from Biliousness and Indigestion, and one or the other will from time to time exhibit the well-known symptoms of Constipation. From these little troubles more serious complaints arise, and should therefore not be neglected. The slight headache, bad breath, and a discoloured tongue are the index to a disordered stomach; and the necessity of keeping a safe, sure, and reliable remedy in the house is apparent. By following such a course the more expensive method of calling in a doctor will be found quite unnecessary. That Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the very best Family Medicine is vouched for by thousands of grateful men and women who speak from personal experience.



Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are not simply a purgative medicine which forces the food out of the body, depriving the stomach of its nourishment and thus starving the system. They contain the essential properties that are temporarily lacking in the stomach through weakness, and complete the digestion and assimilation, and so restore the functions of the digestive organs by obtaining the maximum of nutriment from the food which sustains the body and assures good health.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

FOR SALE BY WATKINS, LTD., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, AND CHEMISTS AND STORES GENERALLY, AT 60 CENTS. PER BOTTLE, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 21 FARRINGDON AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Gripe.

37-11

CINEMATOGRAPHS FOR SCHOOLS.

The other day a cinematograph was installed at the Warehousemen's, Clerks', and Drapers' Schools at Purley, to be used in illustration of lessons on such subjects as history, geography, nature study, biology, and industrial processes. The school is said to be the first to possess a cinematograph for the purpose, writes a Home newspaper correspondent.

This is a fine throw-back, a welcome reversion to first intentions, to primary functioning. From the dramatization of novels, the novelization of dramas, and the melodramatization of life, the cinematograph has at last, in this country at any rate, begun to recall its origins. These, of course, lay in the researches of the great French biologist Marey; for it was from his apparatus for registering "movement in the functions of life" in order to investigate it that the modern cinematograph has developed. Never was allegiance more strangely transferred. What Marey used, to take one instance, for "the study of characteristic walks and gaits" incidental to certain humours and distempers is now used for the exploitation of characteristic walks and gaits incidental to a certain humour and temperament. An instrument fashioned and functioned as the handmaid of science becomes—by what natural selection?—the handmaid of—can it be said?—art. Machinery devised to present the processes of nature as revealed by the motion of natural bodies was called upon to present the processes of human nature as revealed by the motions of human bodies—and is thought to have done it. But has it? Where character can be suggested by action alone, as in the effect of primary motive and primitive passions, where the appeal is solely or chiefly to the emotions, it may perhaps be successfully made through incident, situation, and atmosphere. But in general what prople are cannot be suggested only by what they do, and "the eye of the ignorant" being "more learned than the ear," the exclusive appeal through the eye in the presentation of life implies a disregard for intellectual activity as clearly as it fails to stimulate it. The virtue of the cinematograph as used in this field is its ubiquity, its omniscience. It can show you the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time. It can show you the surface completeness of things. It can show lives and moves. What it cannot show you, or even suggest to you, is how it has its being. And that is its great defect. But where the element of character is absent it is no defect at all; and that is why the presentation of the processes of nature is the cinematograph's proper, as it was its original, function, and why it ought long ago to have captured the schools.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

The case for its use in the schools, however, quite apart from the difficult problem of financing it, with only the costly celluloid at present available as a "base," has not gone uncontested, and if it just gave release from self-effort and self-help the case against it would be made out. The picture-lesson is only less futile than the lecture-lesson if it is set up as an escape from seeing into, thinking out, and finding out, if it is to be taken as a short cut to understanding. The child learns most and best not by seeing things done but by doing them—that is, by learning for himself; and it is only in so far as the cinematograph develops some special faculty for this learning for himself that it has for him any real educational value. Only in so far. But one faculty there is that it develops very far; as an aid to visualization it has, when properly used, no equal. It gives the child to see a thing as his fancy failed to picture it. Where his picture was incomplete the screen picture—that is, the good screen picture—complete it; where it was faulty the other corrects it; where it was a blank or a blur the other fills it in or clear it up. It trains up a child in the way it should see. The cinematograph gets nearer to reality than can any other form of pictoral representation, because life—the act of living as distinguished from the fact—is not static. As a child's consciousness of reality comes most surely not from his conception of that thing as he does it, so the life that is shown to him in natural movement enters wholly into his consciousness because he is in effect sharing in the movement. This sympathetic participation is his training—and the very best training—for his work of learning for himself.

But the cinematograph does more than help the child to see true what can be seen in the natural world; it gives him to see what could not be seen at all there without it. The movement of growth is often far too slow to be perceived, as the transit of bodies through space is often too fast. But the cinematograph can so juggle with time relations that a bird or a flower is made to grow up and perish as the summer fly. Yet if it whips up it also curbs, and even a bullet in its flight is not allowed to exceed on the screen the speed limit this instrument chooses to prescribe for it. And as with time relations, so with relations of space. Geography is essentially a matter of space relations, and an instrument that can unscroll the country for you so that you see it in perspective, in atmosphere, in surface movement, and see it from a changing point of view is a valuable aid to synthetic vision. And so again with relations of size. Calling in the microscope, it presents bacterial activity in its menace and in its service, showing the infection of the cholera bacillus or the transformation in the heart of a cheese. For it not only brings to sight the movement of things that are too small for the natural eye; calling in the X-rays, it brings to light the movement of things that are withdrawn from the eye. Thus in the physical sense it *can* show how the world has its being.

SOME DANGERS.

In all this, of course, there are dangers. One is that the pictures may be reeled off so rapidly that the child has not where to lay his mind, and when at the end he comes to draw on his fund of impressions he finds it empty. They were given no time to form. Another danger lies in the shuttlecock shifting of scenes, by which his impressions are confused. Change the point of view by all means, but let it be an ordered change. For, after all, the cinematograph does not give without asking something in return. If it did, then as an education it would be worthless. When the child has seen the parts executed in sequence his task is to image the whole that he may the better execute the parts for himself. And how can he image the whole if he has missed or mixed the parts, if he has recognized things without realizing them?

The late Head Master of Eton has argued that pictures are not a very powerful element in the acquisition of knowledge. But what of that? Enough that by training up the child in the way he should see they equip him for his much more important work of perception, for without perception knowledge is so much lumber.

(*Continued on next column.*)

CZERNIN'S SUCCESSOR.

BARON BURIAN'S CAREER.

Baron Stephan von Burian von Rajecz, Austro-Hungarian Common Minister of Finance, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in succession to Count Czernin, held the office of Prime Minister of Austria and Common Minister of Austria and Common Minister of Foreign Affairs from January, 1915, to December 26th, 1916, when he resigned, or was dismissed, on account of his utter incapacity to cope with the many problems, domestic and foreign, confronting the country. Burian, of course, succeeded Count Berchtold, who was Foreign Minister when the infamous ultimatum to Serbia was sent, and was utilised by the Kaiser as the means of provoking the war.

Baron Burian himself is not an Austrian, but a Magyar, and has always been regarded as the tool of Count Tisza, the Hungarian ex-Premier. He is quite as obnoxious to the Czech, Polish, and other non-Austrian and non-Magyar nationalities as are Czernin and Tisza, and his appointment, if it signifies nothing else, means that the bitter warfare between these subject races and the Austro-Hungarian Government is not in the least degree likely to be abated so long as he holds office. He was formerly Consul-General at Moscow, Minister at Athens, and Administrator of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the latter capacity he had full opportunities of studying the South Slav question, and this question has certainly not become less acute since the recent agreement between the Italian Government and the Jugo-Slavs. As for the Czech question, which was one of the factors in Czernin's downfall, it was recognised, when the latter became Foreign Minister in December, 1916, that it was the key to the Austrian political situation. Czernin declared open war on the Czechs in his speech on April 2nd, and the Czechs have since been in a state of almost open rebellion. How far Burian, with his Magyar and pro-German proclivities, can cope with the existing position remains to be seen.

The comments of the Vienna Press on the appointment of Baron Burian are practically summed up by the views of the *Fremdenblatt*. This paper sees in the fact that Baron Burian, who was Count Czernin's predecessor as Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, is appointed his successor, an endeavour to maintain continuity in Austria-Hungary's foreign policy "Baron Burian is a convinced supporter of the closest relations between Austria and Germany, and of the absolute necessity of this alliance. His appointment is a sign that the course of Austrian foreign policy remains unchanged."

In other words, he will follow at the heels of Germany as a dog follows his master. How heavy a blow Count Czernin's resignation was to the German inhabitants of Austria may be gathered from the fact (reported in a Vienna telegram in yesterday's *Frankfurter Zeitung*) that black flags were flown from numerous houses in Salsburg.

Child Suffered With Dry Eczema

On Head. Formed Bare Patch. Broke Out in Pimples. Cuticura Perfectly Healed in a Fortnight.

"My little girl suffered with dry eczema on the top of her head causing her to scratch until it bled. This went on for about six months and then it formed a bare patch about the size of a sixpence, and afterward broke out at the back of her head in big pimples.

"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised we decided to try them. The effect was marvelous and my little girl was perfectly healed in about a fortnight." (Signed) Mrs. S. Scraton, 4, De Silva St., Huyton Quarry, Nr. Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 11, 1916.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, and Ointment to soothe and heal are not only wonderful healers but wonderful preventives of skin and scalp troubles.

Samples Free by Post. Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

36-5

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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MARTIN'S
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for Ladies.

BEETHAM'S
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YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beetham's La-rola. It effectually removes all Roughness, Redness, Tan, Irritation, etc., and is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing at all times. Of all High-class Chemists and Stores. Manufactured by M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

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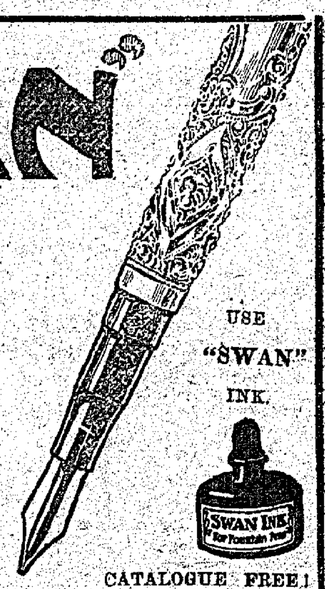
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Does not Leak, Scratch or Dry Up.
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WHERE IS YOURS?

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES are Sold by BOOTS' Cash Chemists.

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No. 123, Des Vœux Road Central, Top Floor,
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1887

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

20,000 DOCTORS are recommending PLASMON ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage *Ten Times More Nutritious* than ordinary Cocoa."—*Vide Lancet.*

8.3

GREAT DEFENCE BY BRITISH TROOPS.

TIRED BUT DETERMINED.

ENEMY'S VAIN EFFORTS.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

FRANCE, April 14th.

The Commander-in-Chief's Order of the Day should reveal to our people and the world what is happening out here in France—the enemy's objects to seize the Channel ports and destroy the British Army, and the frightful forces he has brought against us to achieve that plan, and the call that has come to our troops to hold every position to the last man. "Many amongst us now are tired. . . . With our backs to the wall each one of us must fight." Yes, many of our men are tired, so tired after a week's fighting, and after these last days and nights, that they can hardly stagger up to resist another attack, yet do so because their spirit wakes again above their bodily fatigue, so tired that they go on fighting like sleep-walkers, and in any respite lie in ditches and under hedges and in open fields under fire in a deep slumber, until the shouts of their sergeants, who must wake first, stirs them again. Some of these men have been fighting since March 21st, with only a few days' rest. You know what the Scottish battalions of the 51st Division have done since that day, fighting all the way back from the St. Quentin front, before holding back the German hordes from the way to Béthune. The 9th Division have done as much and as long, and after all their desperate fighting down from Gonnelieu and Gauche Wood to Montauban-Mametz, this new battle burst upon them, and they flung the enemy off Messines Ridge and barred his way with their bodies.

Some English battalions, through all that first phase in the south, where they fought scores of rearguard actions, with the enemy on both flanks, not sleeping for days and nights, shared in these northern battles, and have fought, as Sir Douglas Haig has asked them to fight, with their backs to the wall. Often in outposts and keeps, at bridge heads and cross-roads, in bombed villages and towns, they have fought back from house to house and from street to street, in Laventie and Merville and Estaires, in Steenwerck and Nieppe and Merris, round Bailleul and Béthune. Their losses have not been light in this heroic fighting. England and Scotland must steel their hearts to this sacrifice of their sons. The enemy still storms against them with fresh men, always fresh men, in overwhelming numbers. Little groups are left out of gallant companies, but these bands of brothers, Royal Fusiliers, Worcesters, Worcesters, Sherwoods, "Koylies," Royal Scots, and Scottish Borderers, Liverpools and Yorkshires and Durham Light Infantry have no surrender in their souls, and if they yield it is to death.

DREADFUL SCENES OF WAR.

The dreadful scene of war closes in upon us, and draws nearer to places not long ago outside its zone, engulfing dear towns and villages in which our soldiers lived behind the lines familiar among the people. Merville, with its Flemish gables and old inns, and houses, and dainty shops, is now shelled to a ruin, and its streets are littered with dead. Into stately old Bailleul, with its bell-shaped tower and its great market square and solid old houses, built for the merchant princes of the sixteenth century, the enemy is flinging enormous shells, and yesterday, when I went that way to villages around, all the storm of battle was centred there, and there was a dreadful sweep of fire bearing down on Merris close by, and down the road for miles came the people of Bailleul streaming away from that city in which their homes were being smashed by high explosives.

I have told how the day before yesterday, in the sunlight of a golden day of spring, with all nature singing over the fields. I saw the fires of war burning and high columns of smoke rising from Flemish villages. That night the scene of war became infernal up in Flanders. It was a clear, starlight night and for miles the horizon was lit by the flame of burning farms and stores and ammunition dumps, and all this pale sky was filled with the wild glare of fires and by the flash of guns. German air-raiders came out dropping bombs. The sound of their engines was a droning song overhead, and our shrapnel winked and flashed about them. Flights of our aeroplanes went out over their positions, and the night was noisy with their explosions as they dropped tons of bombs over the German troops. To the people living in the villages of Flanders from which one can see the whole sweep of the battle-line, that night was full of terror, and from their windows they watched the burning of places from which they had escaped, and the bonfires of their homes, and these refugees, with sleeping children at their breasts, wept. Yesterday the weather changed, and there was no sunlight in the sky, but it was leaden grey, with a north-east wind howling, and over all the fields a dense white fog. I went to places where, if there had been any clearness, I could have seen every shell burst and the whole range of battle, but now I could see nothing of it. It was a drama of noise beating against one's ears and against one's heart, and a strange, terrible thing to stand there, blind as it were, listening to the infernal tumult of the gunfire south of Bailleul with knockings and sledge-hammer strokes loud and shocking above the incessant drum-fire of the Field Artillery. German shells came howling over into fields and villages beyond Bailleul, bursting with gruff coughs, and there was an evil snarl of shrapnel in the mist. It was the noise of the greatest battle in our history, and I listened to it with faith and hope that the enemy would be held back this day by our heroic men out there in those wet fields.

AID COMING UP.

Men were coming to their aid. Our guns were coming up, more gunners and more guns for this Northern battle. They did not waste any time, though they had travelled hard and were dog-weary. They were getting into position —in places where I never expected to see guns at work—dumping down their shells, making their wagon lines, unlimbering. There was no fluster. Officers and men went about their work quietly with a word or two. They were white with dust which filled the lines about their eyes, but the officers gave their commands cheerily, and the men carried on gamely. I saw one battery come into action and fire its first shots. They startled some old women tramping by with bundles on their backs, getting away from these villages, once so snug under red-tiled roofs, now very sinister, in spite of the blossom in their orchards and on their hedges. Their doors were open, and there was no one at home. Odd shells had pierced some of their rafters, and groups of our men sat close under their walls, hunched up, with their heads drooping, and in ditches by the roadsides, or stood with their backs to the wall of some old Flemish church, in that way which always tells one that the place is in shell range, and a likely target for the German guns. Little bodies of troops marched up towards the battle line, led forward by some young officer with grave eyes. They were streaked with dust, and carried heavy packs with their rifles slung. And all about were men of those battalions who have been fighting through all this battle, dirty and tattered men with the thin, gaunt look of soldiers who have been long under fire in the battle-line, but still hard, with tightened lips and steel in their eyes. Some of them slept awhile stretched out in the fields, fathoms deep in sleep. Some of them drowsed as they marched. In one of their headquarters where I went a staff officer slept on his chair, in a small farmhouse room filled with other officers discussing plans of the battle. In another headquarters near the battle-line, so near that a shell came through the roof of the hut when they were taking a meal, a staff officer was so tired after four days and nights of battle that he could not remember one day from another. Though when a message came over the wire to say the enemy was attacking again, he became alert at once, and great wakefulness came into his eyes as he went out to give new orders.

I go into these Flemish cottages and barns and our camp huts from which these battles are being directed, and where there is always a chance of intrusion by high explosives, and I find these officers of ours as chatty, smiling, and calm as they have always been in the gravest hours. Yet it is courage and not light-heartedness that keeps them like this, and they stare very frankly at the truth of things and see it nakedly. The truth of things is without camouflage on every road and in every field—the tragedy, cruelty, splendour, and hope of this challenge of fate that has come to our men.

The worst tragedy, apart from the ordeal of our fighting men, is the plight of the people who lived in places now caught in the flame of war. Out of Bailleul and Merville and Estaires, out of scores of hamlets and farmsteads which all of us out here knew in happier days, they are coming far back in farm carts and gigs and donkey-carts, on bicycles and afoot, with wheelbarrows and perambulators, on British gun-wagons, and in British lorries. They are enormously brave, these old, old women and these young girls and children. They sit aloft on big hay carts piled high with furniture, while their farm horses stumble on down the long roads, and the old women nod or sleep like babes on coloured mattresses, and the girls call out "Good luck" to our soldiers. They drive their cattle before them, and yesterday I saw great herds of cows coming back from the country round Bailleul. Small boys with young mothers tramp sturdily on with one hand clasping their mother's skirt, and the other gripping a bundle of clothes, young heroes of France. With the courage of their race, to the last moment some of these people stay in their villages under fire.

RECORDS OF VALOUR.

These men of ours have exceeded all their previous records of valour, though God knows they have filled three years and more with acts of courage. I should want a hundred columns of this paper to tell in full all they have done during these last days. I can only tell a few things baldly, like a catalogue of dull facts, though in them is the soul of our race and the great supreme sacrifice of the human heart. When the centre was broken at Laventie by the colossal thrust against the Portuguese, some Northumberland Fusiliers, East Yorks, and Durham Light Infantry were sent up to hold the line of the Lys and defend Estaires. It was too late to form a strong defensive line, but these men fought against attack after attack by unceasing waves of storm-troops. Durham Light Infantry held the crossings of the Lys Canal up to Sailly on a front of 10,500 yards, until the enemy struck into Bac St. Maur. There was a race for the river, and the Durhams got there first, facing the enemy on the other side, and raking them with rifle fire. A party of Durhams held a salient over the river at Lestrem for a long time, till it was pounded to mush by German trench-mortars. The bank of the Lys could only be weakly held, and there were terrible fights about bridge-heads, but the enemy crossed between them.

On the morning of April 10th Estaires was filled with shell-fire, and the enemy rushed the swing bridge and swarmed into the western part of the town, but the Durhams and Northumberland Fusiliers charged down the streets and cleared them of the enemy, making a no-man's land for fifty yards beyond the bridge-head, which they covered with their machine-guns. Their line was turned by the enemy breaking through higher up close to Armentières, and they had to withdraw. A message reached a party of the East Yorks to say: "The enemy is behind us. We are going to fall back." But they refused to retire even then, and fought on until they were surrounded and overpowered. The Durhams and their comrades dug a line in front of Merville and withdrew there under heavy fire, firing their own rifles as they went back, step by step, with their faces to the enemy. One machine-gunner of ours kept his weapon in action until all his comrades had got away and the Germans were within seventy yards of him. Then he broke his gun and escaped. These men of ours in this position had against them two and a half German divisions.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

MINISTER OF PENSIONS ON LABOUR PACIFISTS

GERMANS CANNOT BE TREATED AFTER THE WAR AS BEFORE.

Mr. Hodge (Minister of Pensions), addressing a meeting at Hanley, under the auspices of North Staffs branches of the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation, of which he is president, said he had his doubts as to whether there was a Labour party. One section of the party talked about their friends in Germany and about peace by negotiation. All knew what peace by negotiation had done for the simple-minded Bolshevik in Russia. They said that men like he who talked about not having an open door for the Germans after the war were seeking to perpetuate an economic war. They did not want to do anything of the kind, but what they did say was that after the brutalities of the German towards our peaceful fishermen and our mercantile marine, after the dastardly acts with regard to the *Lusitania* and the *Belgian Prince*, after the brutal murder of Capt. Fryatt, how could they be permitted to come into Great Britain with their goods after the war as they did before it? He was not willing as a steel worker, and they were not willing as iron and steel workers, to have furnaces idle while German steel was being dumped into the country. (Cheers.) There must be none of that. When every furnace was working, and we could not supply our own needs, then we could buy from other people, but not until then. He was wondering also whether in their own interests as a confederation the time had not come when they ought to take a move to have a trade union party instead of that mongrel nondescript kind of thing they had to-day. They could not blend oil and water, and they could not blend good, sound, honest trade Unionists with the friends of Germany. (Cheers.)

BLOWING UP A BRIDGE.

Near Lestrem some of the Durhams had trouble in blowing up a bridge owing to the enemy's fire, and the men of the trench-mortar section counter-attacked in order to gain time, while two companies of the Durhams stayed on the other side of the river for this purpose. When the bridge was blown up the survivors on the other side swam across with machine-gun bullets whipping the water about them, and rejoined their comrades. When the enemy attacked Merville in great strength, it was necessary again to blow up bridges, and on one of them ten Germans went up in the explosion, after a small party of them had crossed and died fighting with the Engineers in charge of this work.

One bridge was left undestroyed, and was seen by a brigade major. He is a man with cool courage and a slow way of speech, and the first news of the enemy's entry into Merville reached his headquarters by a telephone message from him. "I am told," he said very quietly, "that the Boches are almost surrounding this house. I don't quite know whether I can get out." Then he said: "They are all round the house," and a second later: "They are coming in." "You had better hop it," said the general. "Thanks," said the brigade major; "I will," and strolled out of the back door while the enemy came in at the front. It was then that he saw the unbroken bridge, and he searched about for dynamite in a store he happened to know, and put it in position. But he was attacked by German bombers, and had to go more quickly than he is accustomed to move, being a man of unflurried manner. There was fierce street fighting in Merville during the darkness, and the Durhams and other men fell back fighting round the street corners yesterday the enemy attacked again from Merville, and they were shot down like rabbits by fierce rifle fire, which even overmastered their machine-gun detachments. Here yesterday the enemy was slaughtered, and all his attacks repulsed with bloody losses.

FURIOUS CONFLICTS.

Meanwhile during this fighting in the Merville sector there were great battles further north, from Wytschaete Ridge down to Neuve Eglise and Merris, near Bailleul, which are still going on. I have already described how the Ninth Division of the Scots swept the enemy back from the Messines Ridge. I saw some of their officers yesterday while fighting was still in progress, and they say that the charge of the South Africans was one of the finest things ever done, because they were still unrested from the battle of the Somme. But they attacked with tremendous spirit and flung the enemy back. Unfortunately more masses came against them afterwards, and, though we still hold Wytschaete village, we now swing back from Messines and the southern end of the ridge. They were Cheshires who resisted the weight of the German attacks at Neuve Eglise, when the enemy brought up several new divisions against them, who fought against fearful odds, and afterwards Worcesters and Sherwoods and others made a wonderful counter-attack, which drove the enemy out of that place, which was a great menace to all our positions. Thirteen to fourteen divisions were put in by the enemy between Wytschaete and Bailleul, and for some time it was the supreme courage of the English county regiments which kept back these hordes, fighting day after day. Sappers put up great fights in holding gaps in the line through which the enemy came with his machine-guns, trying to widen them for infantry to follow, as is his method. Several times the South Wales Borderers and their comrades had their flanks exposed by Neuf Berquin and elsewhere, and had to form defensive flanks with small parties, who fought to a finish.

Yesterday the enemy in intense fighting made his way into Merris church below Bailleul, but was driven back with the most severe losses. It was a day of fierce battling on this part of the front and southwards beyond Merville, but along the whole front the enemy was checked. His losses were tragic for him, and our men sustained his abominable assaults in strength with courage which made the day desperate for the German troops and vain for their High Command.—*Daily Telegraph.*

GERMANY'S MAN-POWER.

WAS HER CENSUS WILFULLY FALSIFIED?

[BY E. T. NIND.]

Recent events on the western front have raised in the minds of many of us an apprehension, not to say a fear, that some serious miscalculation has been made as to the man-power of Germany. The inexplicable fact is that after nearly four years of war Germany with her 4,000,000 casualties and at least some portion of her forces in the east can concentrate such an overwhelming superiority of force as that operating in the present offensive.

The population of Germany, according to the last official census taken in the year 1910, was 65,000,000; allowing for the normal increase between 1910 and 1914, she would have on that basis a population of roughly 70,000,000 at the outbreak of war. The population of France and Great Britain together in 1914 may be fixed at 85,000,000, but it must be remembered that in addition to this apparent superiority France has had the help of hundreds of thousands of colonial troops. Great Britain has also made use of the Indian Army at one stage of the operations, and has had the assistance of something like 1,000,000 troops from overseas.

After nearly four years of war, however, in spite of our larger collective population and the magnificent help of overseas forces of both France and Great Britain, Germany is able to deliver an overwhelming superiority of man-power in this great offensive.

To my mind there is only one answer to this otherwise insoluble problem, and that is that the population of Germany has been and is much larger than any one, including the experts, ever imagined. I should not be surprised if it were found, when all the facts are known, that the population of Germany at the outbreak of war was nearer 100,000,000 than 70,000,000. We know that Germany has been preparing for this struggle for forty years. She managed to manufacture and store in secret vast quantities of war material and equipment. We know now that she stocked the larder for a three years' war. Is it surprising that, having made preparation to hoodwink her enemies in other essentials, Germany, in the matter of man-power, the main essential to success, should have deliberately understated her population?

The question which every Englishman has to ask himself individually and collectively is in what way have we contributed to the extension of that man-power. In the year 1913 we took from Germany £80,00,000 of her manufactured goods. They bought from us £40,000,000. Can it be said that in that year we did nothing to help in the propagation of the potential German soldier of the year 1931? In the same year we took nearly £12,000,000 of sugar from Germany. We thought it was a bargain. How many German families did we help to keep on the land by that purchase?

BOLO'S EXECUTION.

THE TRAITOR'S LAST MOMENTS.

Bolo was shot at Vincennes on April 17th. When he was awakened at five o'clock, the governor of the prison announced to him that the hour of his execution had struck. Bolo sat up in bed and grew slightly pale, then replied fairly calmly:—"It is good news which you bring me. Yes, so much the better; it is a relief, and I am very glad indeed."

Bolo then began to make an elaborate toilet, putting on a smart suit, and wearing a bowler hat and white gloves. He showed considerable self-control, for those who saw him say that he was in reality a wreck. He had aged 20 years since his conviction, and his hair, which was scarcely pepper and salt on the last day of his trial, had turned snow-white. Captain Bouchardon asked whether he had anything to add to his latest revelations. The ex-Pasha curtly replied "No," and was then left alone with the prison chaplain, who administered the Last Sacrament and celebrated Mass. The condemned man displayed the utmost reverence during the service. Afterwards he lit a cigar, signed the prisoners' book as "Bolo Pasha," and then took his place in the prison motor-car and was driven to Vincennes, escorted by a firing squad on horseback.

He collapsed once on getting out of the car, then pulled himself together, and on being led to the execution-post he himself handed to the gendarmes a scarf of pale blue silk, which he had in readiness, and which they tied behind his head. "Don't tie me so tightly" were his last words. The officer commanding the firing squad quickly dropped his sword, and the twelve rifles rang out simultaneously. Bolo dropped to the ground. It was found afterwards that several bullets had entered his brain. The chaplain then approached the dead man, and from the body took two embroidered handkerchiefs, which Bolo had placed over his heart. It was seen that they had been pierced by bullets. The chaplain had promised to convey one of these handkerchiefs to Madame Bolo and another to his brother, Monsignor Bolo. The body was then placed in a coffin, which was conveyed temporarily to the Vincennes Cemetery. The family of Bolo asked that the body should be handed to them for ultimate burial.

What did Bolo reveal? The secret of the so-called revelations has been rigidly kept. He made certain important statements about Madame Caillaux. He also made statements about Caillaux himself. Indeed, his last day of alleged revelations included five hours' violent interview with Caillaux, in which both Bolo and Caillaux reached a state of absolute fury. Their voices shouting at each other were heard outside the room and along the corridor, but all that Bolo said or alleged was incriminating to his supposed confederate and was in no wise extenuating for himself, and there was no doubt from the beginning that he would pay the last penalty for his treachery.

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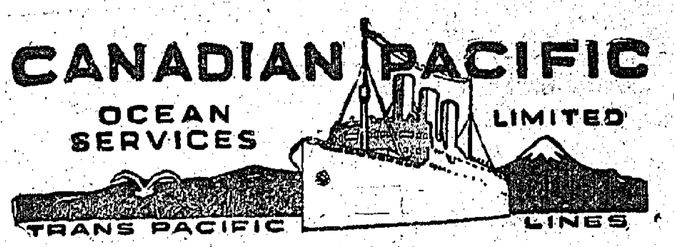
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KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED Including the Movement of the Local Markets

24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

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THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1918.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

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The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information

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Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Peitsaiho.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kewkiang.	Samshui.
Antung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchurian Trade C'tres.	Yochow.	Nanning.
	Shansi.	Wuchowfu.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchauwan.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Hoihow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaiwei.	Wenchow.	Mengtse.
Tsinanfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Szemao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Changchun.
Swatow.	Lungkow.	Hunchun.
Lungchingchun.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
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Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
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Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kusan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hué.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak, Labuan.
Brunei. British North Borneo.

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar

East Coast of Sumatra.

CHURCH SERVICES

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. 2nd Sunday after Trinity, 9th June, 1918. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Service, Merbecke; Hymns, 238, 317, 208 and 551. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Savage; Psalms, 44 Turle; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 311, (P. 154, and 14). God Save the King. *N.B.*—Psalm 44 verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 16, 17, 25 and 26 in unison; Hymn 211, verses 1, 4 and 6 in unison; Hymn 540, verses 1 and 4 in unison. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Evensong 6 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 47 Davy and 48 Pymar; Middle Voluntary, Remonce and Guilmant; Magnificat, Corfe (16th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Rimbault (16th morning); Hymns, 266, 162 and 22. *N.B.*—Psalm 47, verses 1, 2, 5, 6 and 9 in unison; Psalm 48, verses 1, 2, 9 and 13 in unison; Hymn 266, verses 1 and 3 in unison; Hymn 162, verses 1 3 and 5 in unison; Hymn 22, verses 1 and 4 in unison.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 9th June. Sunday Services. Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 572 109 and 267; Psalm 121. Evening Service at 6. Hymns, 17, 123 388 and 371. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST. MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Tong Moy Chun, Karg Woo Hotel ...	Shanghai
Tewchinchoon, Wanlyechan ...	Amoy
Mr. Hwang soochung c/o Mr. Hokaisin Godown Tsemedi Street	Shanghai
Mr. Hwang soohong, c/o Mr. Hoh'asin Mode Godown Nuantsi Street	Shanghai
Keithirgsbong	Shanghai
Hescock, c/o Hongkong Hotel	Kobe
Noshida, Gilson, c/o wire	Hakopemiya
Woovertsoo, Room 22, Chisan Hotel	Shanghai
Biaohuai, Taitesai ...	Amoy
Samarakozenkiohi, Matsubara Hotel	Kobe

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Crowquill	Brisbane
Cumming...	Sydney
Dambanowei, No. 52, Storey Owboon	Bagansiapiapi
Godavery	San Francisco
Koshland, Albert, ss. *Rembrandt*	Baltimore
McNelly, ss *Korea*	Manila
Reimers, *Employé* Automobile Branch	Manila
Rodrigues, Hongkong Hotel	Perth, W.A.

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Mr K. H. Anmuller
Mr D. Abraham
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Mr H. A. Baxter
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Mr J. S. Nicolson
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Lieut. P. Olitsky
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Mr S. S. Perry
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Mrs Pritchard and 2 children
Mr K. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Mr D. Reichelman
Mr G. V. Risch
Mr M. Rishwood
Mr D. Ritchie
Mr & Mrs W. D. Ross nurse and 2 children
Madame Rouse
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Mrs H. Sheehan
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Mr G. G. Wood
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Mr & Mrs C. E. Richardson
Mr E. M Sleigh
Mr & Mrs Starkey and children
Mrs Stubbings and daughter
Mr & Mrs Underwood
Mr & Mrs J. W. White

WEATHER REPORT.

May 7th, at 12.18.—No returns from Japan. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; it is probably highest over S. Japan. The southern depression remains stationary.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. to-day, 0.42 inch. Total since 1st January, 16.38 inches, against an average of 26.88 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. & S.E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, some rain
Formosa Channel	North winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7TH JUNE, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a.m.	29.85	56	—	ESE	4	o
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tkoio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jma	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.91	60	93	S	4	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.98	61	96	ESE	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	29.95	64	95	SE	2	o
Sharp Peak	"	29.89	65	94	NW	2	o r
Amoy	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.81	72	97	N	4	o
Taichu	"	29.76	73	—	—	4	o b
Tainan	"	29.76	70	—	N	2	b
Koshun	"	29.75	79	—	NW	2	b
Pescadores	"	29.76	75	—	N	4	b
Canton	6 a.	29.73	75	90	E	2	o
Hongkong	"	29.73	74	95	E	3	o
Gap Rock	"	29.71	—	—	E	4	o r
Macao	"	29.69	75	92	E	4	—
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuilen	7 a.	29.66	73	96	ENE	4	o
Tourane	"	29.66	—	—	—	0	o
Cape St. James	"	29.68	77	—	SW	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.75	79	84	SE	2	o b
Dagupan	"	29.68	75	94	SE	1	o
Manila	"	29.72	75	71	ESE	1	o b
Legaspi	"	29.75	77	96	SSE	1	o b
Tacloban	"	29..6	75	92	—	0	b
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao:	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	8 a.	29.73	78	95	SW	2	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 7th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 9 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.68	29.73	29.75
Temperature ...	76	74	73
Humidity ...	97	95	97
Wind Direction	N W	East	East
" Force ...		5	5
Weather	o	o	or
Rain	1.18	—	0.22

Highest open-air Temperature on 6th 80
Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th 73

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 8th to 14th June, 1918

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong Mean Time.	HIGH WATER Height	LOW WATER H'kong Mean Time.	LOW WATER Height
		h. m.	ft. in	h. m.	ft. in
Satur.	8	m 8 2	7 4	m 1 35	3 0
		10 18 a	4 3	3 28 a	0 4
Sun.	9	m 8 42	7 6	m 2 13	3 1
		11 10 a	4 2	4 8 a	0 2
Mon.	10	m 9 21	7 6	m 2 51	3 1
		11 58 a	4 1	4 49 a	0 2
Tues.	11	m 9 59	7 5	m 3 30	3 2
				5 21 a	0 4
Wed.	12	m 0 45	4 0	m 4 10	3 3
		m 10 37	7 2	6 14 a	0 7
Thurs.	13	m 1 31	3 8	m 4 51	3 4
		m 11 17	6 7	6 59 a	1
Fri.	14	m 2 19	4 0	m 5 38	3 6
		0 0 a	6 2	7 45 a	1 5

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Sign Sure of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS ABSCESSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

By reasons of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties is universally recognised as OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"ASAHI BEER."



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TEA, INDIGO, FIBRES, BRISTLES, OILSEED, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, ORES, MICA, GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE } Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets. Samples valued. Best ports for consignments indicated.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 8th June, 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 9th June, 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SU KIANG"	On 11th June Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 13th June, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th June, Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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TELEPHONE 36

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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* Calling at Amoy Passengers only.

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WESTWARD

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Agents.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

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Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES	
		tons		
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	Sat. 22nd June	11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Sat. 22nd June	11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	†NIKKO MARU	9,600	Sat. 15th June	11 A.M.
	†AKI MARU	12,600	Sat. 20th July	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE				
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN				
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY			For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.	
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL				
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO				
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON				

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

‡† FUSHIMI MARU TUES., 11th June, at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS., 20th June, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 232 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	17,000	MON., 10th June, at Noon.
TENYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 16th July
KOREA MARU	18,000	TUES., 13th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC ORIENTAL SERVICES, LTD and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

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Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

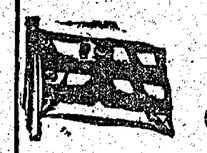
Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY,	11th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	MONDAY,	17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" SUNDAY, 9th June at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO:

JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passage Agents.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date	
Amoy		Saturday,	8th 8.00 A M
Shanghai and North China		Saturday,	8th, 2.00 P M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin		Saturday,	8th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe		Saturday	8th, 5.00 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong		Saturday,	8th, 5.00 P M
Straits and Bangkok		Sunday,	9th, 9.00 A M
Egypt and* Europe via Suez		Sunday,	9th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung		Sunday,	9th, 9.00 A M
Swatow		Monday,	10th, 10.00 A M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, Canada, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO		Monday, Registration Letters	10th, 9.45 A M 10.30 A M
Japan via Moji		Tuesday,	11th 9.00 A M
FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.		Tuesday, Registration Letters	11th, 8.45 A M 9.30 A M
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday	11th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday,	11th, Noon
FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.		Tuesday, Registration Letters	11th, 11.45 A M 12.30 P M
Shanghai and North China		Thursday,	13th, 2.00 P M
Tientsin		Friday,	14th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands		Friday,	14th, 2.00 P M
Tientsin		Saturday,	15th, 11.00 A M

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.20 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shamchun	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Wuchow		

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
She'k Ki	9.30 P.M.	30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays 4.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.
Wuchow			

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	June 7th.
LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	3/2⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/2⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
ON PARIS —	
Bank Bills, on demand	435
Credits, at 4 months' sight	419½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	78⅝
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	144½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	152½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	136½
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	150½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1¼% p m
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1½ % p m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	48½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 9.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$16.40
BAR SILVER per oz	

SUBSIDIARY COINS

	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 „ ...	$0.10 „
Canton 20 „ ...	$4.10 Discount
Canton 10 „ ...	$0.00 „

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 10th June:—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (*Chinese Daily Press*).

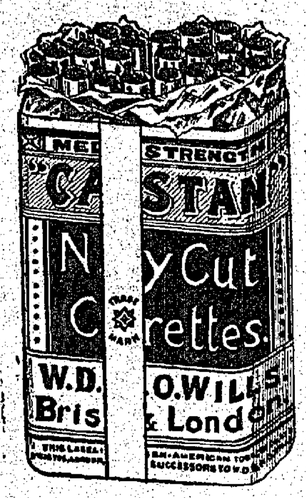
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In the oldest and still immeasurably the Advertising medium among the Native Community. Established for over FIFTY YEARS. Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

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WILLS' "CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

SOLD IN PACKETS OF 10 & 20 CIGARETTES AND IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50.



ALSO MAGNUMS IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50.

"CAPSTAN" TOBACCO

SOLD IN ¼lb. AIR TIGHT TINS



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The advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [1469

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Phone: 2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS. KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Telegraphic Address "BROSSARD."

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Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG [27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Francs 45,000,000
PAID UP „ „ 22,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors, André Berthelot
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [1470

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2½ per cent. per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May 17. [1457

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
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E. V. D. Parr, Esq

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund „ 650,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up „ 20,000,000
Reserve Funds „ 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA
FORMOSA—AYO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PIRAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAINUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [666

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Taiyang, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shasi Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting Tungchau, Luanhsien Tsangchau, Heingtai. HANGCHOW Weichow, Shaohsin Chikahin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loao Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsaohsien Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh Hsiuing, Chefoo, Tsingtau. TAIYUAN Yuanhsing. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow Antung. CANTON. KUNLIANG, PEKING. Kualka Lumpur, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 18th October, 1918. [1 9

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		Mail Tables for 1914, on card	0.50
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